He was greatly pleased, however, with this new feature of the prohibitionists' work-the union

of the blue and the gray. He said: I was among those in blue, and no one who knew me will ever say I shirked a duty. I was always in my place of duty, no matter what was going on. I I was a member of General Sickles's brigade—a chaplain. [Laughter.] The chaplain, you know, had a rear position when the army was advancing and a front position when it was on the retreat. [Laughter.] Now, I was always found there. [Great laughter.] But it's time for the army to retreat, and I'll take a

The audience then joined in singing the Pro-nibition jubilee song. "Rock of Ages," and were tismissed to make way for the convention.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION. Reports from Committees and More En-

The afternoon session was delayed until nearly 4 o'clock. One-half the seats in the hall were occupied by persons not delegates, and it was with much difficulty that they were persuaded so give up the seats to those who were entitled to them. Chairman Dalano finally saw fit to bring down his gavel about 4 o'clock, and the convention was called to order. Dr. C. M. Lockwood, of Cincinnati, opened the exercises with prayer. He prayed that the convention might be blessed because righteousness exalted a nation, and sin was a curse to any people. The secretary read several more congratulatory telegrams, among them one from W. A. Humphry, of Quincy, Ill., secretary of the State convention of the Disciples of Christ, and another from Charles Walters, of Omaha, Neb., grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of Knights Templars, in which he promised the party 7,000 Knights Templars' votes this fall.

As soon as the chairman asked the convention what its pleasure was, a dozen delegates were on the floor. Delegate Tanner, of Alabama, of fered a resolution sending greeting to the national convention of brewers in session at St. Paul, and Mr. Young, of New York, insisted on having the minutes of the morning session read. Both motions were ruled out of order.

Mr. Sobieski, of Missouri, was then called out for a speech. A delegate had not yet been found in a Prohibition convention who is not ready to make a speech, and Mr. Sobieski formed no exseption to the rule. He said he expected to see the Prohibitionists elect a President in 1892. The old parties were dying, and he saw no reason why any tears should be shed over them. He said that whenever he was shown a man who was trying to array the North against the South he would point out a Democrat or a Republican: or show him a man who was engaged in the saloon business and he would point out a memper of one of the old parties; or show him the levil himself and he would point out a Demoarat. It had been stated that it would take a standing army to enforce prohibition in New York. He did not believe it. If a probibitory law could be secured, he would get rid of saloonceepers by driving them into the canal and

There seemed to be nothing before the convention for consideration, and an hour was consumed with introductions, songs and speechmaking. The Rev. Mr. Gambrell, of Mississi was introduced as one of the "war horses" of his State, and he responded briefly. On the recom-mendation of Walter Thomas Mills, a postoffice was established in the hall for the benefit of the delegates. After Mr. Mills had secured is postoffice, he threw the convention into an uproar by presenting a resolution which, he said, had been handed him, renewing the request that a telegram be sent to the national brewers' convention congratulating them on the fact that chibitionists were now engaged in weaving their shroud. The resolution met with a storm of opposition and was returned to its Many of the delegates seemed inclined o hold Mr. Milis responsible for this matter,

and he had to make an explanatory speech. banie Finch, the son of the late temperance postie, was introduced to the convention by Mr. Dickie, and presented with a medal. Judge Pruse, of New York, almost raised a cyclone by moving that the Union soldiers present stand until they were counted, and after that the conederate soldiers should do the same. The motion brought a score or more of delegates to their feet with cries of "No, no." Delegate Wells, of Buffalo, wanted the blue and the gray to rise at once, and his idea was supported by Delegate Uranch, of Pennsylvania, who said sothing could be gained by having the two classes of ex-soldiers rise separately. Johnson, of North Carolina, speaking for his delegation, said he appreciated the position taken by the gentleman from Pennsylvania. By all means let all old soldiers arise at once. A lady in the Pennsylvania delegation created much applause by suggesting that there were no Union or confederate soldiers [now-that they were all perces. Delegate Stevens, of Pennsylvania, ing the calling of old soldiers to their feet. Nothing could be gained by such action. The object of the convention was to heal sectional annimosities, and he therefore moved to lay the resolution on the table. The vote was very

evenly divided, but the chair declared it carried. While the convention was still waiting for the mmittee on credentials to report, Mrs. Caroline Buell, corresponding secretary of the Na-tional W. C. T. U., presented the memorial adopted at the recent inational meeting of that organization, in which was expressed the wish that the Prohibition convention adopt resolutions favoring the use of the Bible in the public schools; sondemning vilification and personalities in campaigns; asking for an attorney at Washington to look after temperance affairs, and for the request in the memorial was received with much applause, indicating the presence of many supporters of that cause. The memorial, in acerrdance with the resolutions to that effect, was referred to the platform committee, without dissussion. Along with this document, Judge Cruse, of New York, on behalf of his delegation. offered a resolution, which was also referred, calling for the adoption of the same plank, with reference to woman's suffrage, that was put in the Pittsburg platform in 1884.

The committee on credentials appounced that

it was ready to make a report and was heard. The report fixed the number of delegates from the various States as follows: California, 22; Colorado, 10; Connecticut, 17; Daketa, 3; Delaware, 6; District of Columbia, 3; Florida, 8; Georgia, 24; Illinois, 64. Idaho, 2; Indiana, 39 Iowa, 26; Kansas, 26; Kentucky, 33; Maine, 16; Maryland, 20; Massachusetts, 41; Michigan, 45; Mianesota, 23; Missouri, 36; Montana, 2; Ne-braska, 17; Nevada, 4; New Hampshire, 12; New Mexico, 2: New Jersey, 38; New York, 14; North Carolina, 23; Oregon, 9; Ohio, 76; Pennsylvania, 76; Rhode Island, 10; Tennesse, 25; Texas, 28; Utah, 2; Vermont, 11: Virginia, 24; Washington Territory, 2; West Virginia, 16; Wisconsin, 39; Arizona, 1; Alabama, 21; Arkansas, 14. The committee also recommended the seating of all the provisional delegates in attendance, making the whole number in the con-

The report was adopted, but after the vote was taken several delegates objected to it on the ground that three States had not been represented at the meeting. The committee on permanent organization submitted the following report:

Chairman—Hon. John P. St. John, of Kansas. Secretary—Rev. Sam Small, of Georgia. Assistants—J. B. Cranfill, of Texas, and Mrs. Mattie

Assistants—J. B. Cranfill, of Texas, and Mrs. Mattie
McClelland Brown, of Ohio.

Vice-presidents—Frances E. Willard, Illinois; L. C.
Holgen, Alabama; J. M. Weaver, Arkansas; W. L.
Balley, Connecticut; Miles Messick, Dakota; R. P.
Nerger, Florida; George Wallace, Connecticut; R. H.
McDonald, Colorado; Geo. W. Bain, Kentucky; Neal
Dow, Maine; Rev. F. Mahorney, Minnesota; M. J.
Fanning, Michigan; David Wilson, Montana; Rev.
Wm. Trayer, Maryland; C. W. Clark, Missouri;
A. M. Richardson, Kansas; J. W. Hart, Illinois;
Wm. H. Marrow, New Jersey; J. P. Wm. H. Marrow, New Jersey; J. P. Wunstead, North Carolina; H. W. Hardy, Nebraska; Frank Burk, Nevada; J. G. Werner, Arkansas; J. B. Helwig, Ohio; E. W. Brady, Iowa; A. A. Stevens, Pennsylvania; S. Deare, Physics Levens, Physics Ph Pennsylvania: S. Dean, Rhode Island; J. J. Tate, Tennessee; W. L. Pease, Utah; William Johnson, Dakota; Dr. R. T. Brown, Indiana; W. Martin Jones, New York; J. B. Gambrell, Mississippi; Dr. Judkins, Illinois; Mrs. Hoffman, Missouri.

On motion, a committee was appointed to esthe gentlemen constituting it had been named, a motion was made to have a similar committee appointed to escort Miss Willard to the platform. There were scores of cries of "no," and the chairman refused to entertain the mo Another delegate moved that Mrs. St. John also be escorted to the stage, but the motion met with such violent opposition that it was not put. After quiet had been restored, St. John was escorted to the stage. As he picked up the gavel the convention rose to its feet and gave him Mr. St. John spoke at length. His remarks were much on the same line of the other speakers of the day. The old parties, he once more, this time by the same thought, were beginning to give away. He fa- war cry as that which fires the Southern, and it vored no sectionalism in politics, and no sex in citizenship. It was the purpose of the Prohibi? tion party to know no South or no North, no East or West, but know one country, one flag.

and one destiny.

Miss Willard was called for at the conclusion of Mr. St. John's speech, but she was not in the hall. The W. C. T. U. presented another resobolishing all Sunday labor so far as possible. It was referred to the platform committee. Bish-on Turner, of the A. M. E. Church, was called on for a speech, and he addressed the convention at agth. He said he did not believe the Repub-

lican party had done all that was intended of it by God. He loved it for what it had done for the colored race, and he regretted to see it bowing to the liquor king. After the appointment of a finance committee the convention adjourned until 9 o'clock this

THE BLUE AND GRAY.

Camp-Fire Exercises in Which Fraternity Is Urged. Last night's meeting of the Blue and the Gray, at Tomlinson Hall, was in many respects a remarkable one. While it was advertised as a memorial service, in memory of our fallen comrades, under the direction of the Prohibition Army of the Blue and the Gray," it was kept fairly well divorced from politics, and the primary view-that of more closely uniting the North and the South-was kept most prominently in mind by the audience. "This meeting will live in history," was an expression heard at the close, and it indicated the sentiment of a majority of the audience, which numbered between four and five thousand. The addresses were pleas for death to sectionalism. Tear-stained faces could be seen in all directions at any time during the exercises up to the closing one by the colored California delegate. During the remarks of Miss Willard, Colonel Chevis and Mrs. Merriwether there were sobbing faces on all sides. Of the three gentlemen who spoke two had served in the confederate army and one in the Union army. General Fisk, however, who was to have been one of the speakers, was Unionist, so that matters were evenly divided. While the people were assembling a probibition song, set to the tune of "Marching through Georgia," was sung by the audience. The soldiers of the blue and the gray then marched in preceded by the Hope drum corps, of St. Louis, composed of small boys. The audience was then led in prayer by Rev. Dr. S. A. Keene, pastor of Koberts Park Church, this city.

After the excellent Silver Lake Quartet had furnished some music Col. George W. Bain, of Kentucky, was introduced as the first speaker. He was received with great cheering, the ova-tion being only second to that accorded Miss Willard. His address was brilliant and witty, and he was most enthusiastically applauded The sentiment which he expressed in saying "In the name of the new South to-night, I will say that I don't want any other flag than the star-bangled banner," created a remarkable scene of enthusiasm. Men stood upon the seats and shouted for fully 'a minute, while women stood up and waived their handkerchiefs. He warned the North against making the same mistake in regard to whisky which the South had in regard to slavery. Said he: "Why did not Virginia keep her place in the front? say, African slavery. Aye, but was a time when Virginia did not want slaves. But they came, At first slavery was handled very carefully. When the slave first came he was worth \$100, the price of a saloon in Illinois to-day. [Applause.] But thus legalized, slavery began to thrive, and it was not many years before the slave was worth—how much? Why, \$1,000, the price of a saloon in Nebraska. [Applause.]

Capt. J. F. Cleghorn, of Wisconsin, the next

speaker, said there never before were two such grand armies as those of the North and South. Nor had history shown a higher example of patriotism than was displayed by each of those armies. It was Anglo-Saxon grit against Anglo-Saxon grit. He said he had seen a soldier of one army giving his last drop of water to a soldier of the opposing army. Neither section understood the other. The North underestimated the strength of the South, and the South underestimated the bravery of the North. The war taught them their mutual strength, and, if the United States should again be drawn into war with any foreign nation, the world would see such an army it had never seen before. Among lessons of the past was the one that wrong doing, whether active or passive, would eventually be overthrown. The responsibility of slavery rested as well with the North as with the South, a fact which the North should not forget. The history of slavery was never to be forgotten, and the prohibition of the liquor traffic was now left as the greatest issue for the Nation to face. Prohibition was worth working for, voting for, dying for, if necessary.

At the conclusion of Captain Cleghorn's ad-

dress the Harmony Quartet, of Nebraska, who proved lo be young ladies, favored the audience with a song which created so much enthusiasm that Professor Hudson had a difficult time in preserving his determination to carry through the programme without interruption. Mrs. Lide Merriwether, of Tennessee, was the next speaker. She said that the word gospel meant glad tidings, and so the work of prohibition was very closely associated with that of Chritianity. Those engaged in the temperance work had hearts free from all self-seeking. She thanked God that she had been permitted to see the armies of the blue and the gray closing hands over a new compact. A number bearing her own name, lay under the sod in bloodstained coats of gray. She would keep the memory of them sacred and yet thank God that the Nation had been born anew. Mrs. Meriwether is a poetess of national reputation, and quite a portion of her address was in the form of poetry. She said the breaking, bleeding heart of womanhood lay under the tread of

At this point Prof. Hudson departed from his reviously-announced resolution not to vary from the programme. It was a Methodistic departure, Colonel Bain coming forward and anthe committee. It was soon raised, the audience Gen. Clinton B. Fisk's alternate, Rev. W. H.

the legalized liquor traffic, and that this conven-

tion was to plead guilty or not guilty on the

Boole, was introduced, but he said he wanted to lo what the audience wanted to do-hear Miss Willard, the queen of women upon the American platform. When Miss Willard came forward the audience arose almost en masse, and cheered for more than a minute. She then proceeded with her speech, being interrupted continually by applause. After a few happy remarks upon the reception which was given her,

There are two other parties-big, but not great; multitudinous, but not masterful. Their tissue is multitudinous, but not masterful. Their tissue is adipose, not muscular. The issues of the one are made literally "out of whole cloth" of all-wool tariff, warranted to wash in yet one more campaign [applause], and the ensanguined shirt warranted never to be washed at all. [Great laughter and applause.] Those of the other are spoils and bourbonism. They will soon rally their respective clans to their stereotyped old-fashioned conventions in Chicago and St. Louis, prepared to fight, bleed and die for their country and its offices once more. [Laughter.] Not a woman will be in their delegations—oh, no! She might displace some man. Not a word about the home, any more than if, like Topsy, "they spected they wasn't made at all, but growed." Probably women would not attend these conventions even. ably women would not attend these conventions even, were their presence sought—they certainly could not hold their own at the bar, while in the greatest party they are only required to hold their own at the bar of public opinion. [Applause.]

The blue and the gray are to us emblems of nothing less than the blue sky that bends its tender arch above us all, and the gray ocean that enfolds one country and one flag. [Applause].

"Angels look downward from the skies Upon no better ground, Than where departed valor lies

By generous foemen crowned."

How Grant would have rejoiced to look upon a scene like this—he whose most memorable words were, "Let us have peace," by whese sick-bed sat General Buckner, of the confederate army, and to whose recent birthday celebration rallied Fitz Hugh Lee and other Southern braves. The leaders of the party that were great when great Lincoln was its chief are pleased to call us "the Saint Johnites." He is our patron saint, heaven bless him! who laid himself upon the altar of our sacred cause, and in the flame of partisan wrath that followed the defeat of 1884 proved to be a whole "burnt offering."

Yet I present him to you here to-night one of our most gallant Union soldiers, "without the smell of fire upon his garments."

The women who uniformed their sons in Southern gray and said like the Spartan mothers of old, "Come gray and said like the Spartan mothers of old, "Come ye as conquerors, or come no more," are here to-night, with those other women who belted Northern swords upon their boys in blue, with words as pitiless and brave. The women who embroidered stars and stripes upon the blessed flag that symbolized their love and faith, to-day have only gentle words for those who decked their "bonny flag of stars and bars," with tenderness as true and faith as fervent. The greatest party seats these women side by side to-night, and we all wear our anowy badge of peace above the hearts that hate no more, while we class hands in a compact never to be broken, and solemnly declare before high heaven our equal hatred of the rum power and our equal loyalty equal hatred of the rum power and our equal loyalty to God, and home, and native land.

In conclusion, Miss Willard said that she never expected to speak with pride about the solid South as such, but she did it now because it is becoming solid for the "dry ticket," and those who dwell there may be glad that the Northern heart is "fired" is "protection for our homes." That is the "spell to conjure by." That is the rallying call of North and South, Protestant and Catholic, of white and black, of men and women equally. "The mystic chords of memory stretching from many a sacred hearth and patriot's grave all over this broad land shall once more swell the chorus of the Union when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angel of our nature." That angel is the temperance reform, and the fulfillment of that prophecy people have

The last address was by Col. R. S. Chevis, of

lived to see.

What a Gentleman of Mississippi Says-Effect of the Gambrell Tragedy.

State of Texas. His speech was one of the most touching of the evening. He related his emotions at the close of the war, when he returned to find what had once been a magnificent home and plantation to find them in ruins. his mother living in a cabin. after the first money was made at the rate of \$10 per month, working on the farm. These things naturally aroused hatred in his soul, but when he came North and visited some of the soldiers' homes and wit-nessed how others had suffered, these feelings eaders of their party. were changed and he was now not an ex-rebel nor a Southerner but a citizen of the United

At the close of the other addresses Rev. John Hector, a colored delegate from California, entertained the crowd by an address full of wit

THE DEMAND OF THE SUFFRAGISTS.

Strong Opposition to It and Prolonged Discussion in the Committee on Resolutions. The question of suffrage plank or no suffrage plank was the one thing of absorbing interest to the delegates all day yesterday and all evenning. There were a great many attempts to formulate platforms that would be agreeable to all sides, but the matter failed. The two wings were too far apart. The fact is that there is a general feeling among the statesmen of the convention that the party in former conventions unnecessarily handicapped itself by declaring in favor of female suffrage, but that at present it would be unwise to go back on it. They are, so to speak, between the devil and the deep sea on the matter. The whole South, with the exception of one or two States, is rigidly opposed to it. Sam Small is making an active fight against it. He says he can't see that a suffrage plank will benefit anybody but the Republicans in the North, as the Democrats will refuse to affiliate with the Prohibitionists down South on account of it, He contends earnestly against it for the reason that female soffrage in the South would mean the enfranchisement of the colored women-a class which he pronounces utterly unfit for the ballot; whose enfranchisement would do vastly more harm than the enfranchisement of white women would do good. Prof. Olin, of Wisconsin; Mr. Hastings, of the same State, and a number of others are also radically opposing it. The ground of opposition in nearly every case is not on account of principle, but on the ground of expediency. A great many of the delegates who express themselves in favor of woman's suffrage when the time comes say that it is unnecfrom the paramount importance of prohibition. They concede that the adoption means the loss of many thousand votes in both sections of the country, and possibly the recession of the temperance movement for some time. The coolheaded men of the convention are undoubtedly opposed to indersing the suffrage movement. but it is the hurrah element that wants to carry

everything with a whoop that insists upon it. The committee on resolutions took up the matter at its meeting yesterday afternoon, at the New Denison, at 2 o'clock, and discussed it vigorously until 7 o'clock. The whole ground was covered in every direction, and every range and phase of the subject debated. When the committee came to vote, it developed that there was a large majority in favor of recognizing the women in some way—the vote standing 25 to 8 in favor of making some sort of an indorsement of woman's suffrage. The committee then adjourned until 8 o'clock this morning, appointing a sub-committee, however, to draft the resolutions which will be submitted to the full committee when it meets.

The sub-committee will report in favor of ballot unlimited by sex or race, properly based on educational fitness. Civil-service reform will be indorsed and a free ballot and a fair count in all elections will be demanded. The tariff will be touched lightly—a demand being made for its revision. The rest of the platform will be devoted to the temperance issue. Bishop Turner went before the committee and talked earnestly in favor of doing something for the

The debate over the report of the committee to the convention promises to be an animated one this morning.

LOOKING FOR A CANDIDATE.

The Delegates Are in Doubt About the Nominee for the Vice-Presidency. Next to the suffrage question, the selection of a candidate for Vice-president continues to be the important subject. During the whole of, yesterday and up to a late hour last night the delegates were canvassing this matter in a lively manner. For most of the day the friends of the different persons named for the office continued to be divided pretty equally, and it looked as if the convention would be likely to take several ballots before the matter was decided, but later in the afternoon and last night the sentiment began to crystallize somewhat. A committee was sent to see Col. Bain in the morning to ascertain whether he would accept the nomination if tendered him, and he replied that he did not desire it and would not be a candidate under any circumstances. This put a damper on the boom for him, and last his friends were casting about for another man. Colonel Bain seems to have almost as great a hold on the convention for Vice-president as General Fisk has for President, and could have the nomination for the asking of it. His wife is very much opposed to his taking the place on the ticket, and it is said by some of his friends ment of a campaign. Altogether, he seems out

A very determined effort is being made by a good many delegates to prevent the nonination of Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky, because he is a Freemason. A large number of memorials. and protests against him are being circulated. One memorial, offered by the board of the National Christian Association, and signed by B. P. Roberts, J. Blanchard and E. R Worrell, protests against the nomination of men who are members of secret organizations, because "the derangement of the business of the country: the stopping of the wheels of commerce; the general spoliation of the farmers; the notorious perversions of jus-tice in our courts, through the influence of secret societies, ought to awaken every well-disposed citizen of this country to the necessity of suppressing their influence, instead of giving them any additional political power by elevating to office their sworn adherents."

John S. Fee, of Berea, Ky., enters a long pro-test in a circular against Smith personally, whom he says he knows to be a Freemason, because he got his information from his (Smith's) brother. In concluding his long protest Mr. Fee says: "When I see a professed minister of the gospel, in a Republican government, in times of peace, and under cover of night, creeping into a secret lodge; at first less than half clad, and bood-winked; and then under the imprecations of horrid penalties, in the name of God, covenanting never to reveal things he knows not and then persistently omitting from all official prayer the name of Jesus Christ, the Saviour of men, my soul turns away from such. I say to my soul and to my neighbors, such principles and practices are antagonistic to true republicanism, true philanthropy, and true Christianity."
It is otherwise said that Smith does not fill the essential requirement—that of being Southerner and a soldier in the rebel army and

there is no use to talk to the convention about any merits he may posses.

Joshua Levering is still enthusiastically supported by the Maryland delegation for the honor but he does not seem to be well enough known to the convention to make him a formidable candidate. He has one very influential element—a bar'l—as he is reported to be wealthy. He telegraphed, however, at a late hour last night that he could not, under any circumstances, be induced to accept, and hence he is now out of

Sam Small was talked of for the place a great deal all day yesterday and last night, but he stated to several delegates and reporters in the office of the Grand Hotel, about 11 o'clock last night, that he would not be a candidate, didn't want it, and wouldn't allow his name to be used. He does not feel that the work in which he has engaged will permit him to accept, and therefore declines. With these gentlemen disposed of the contest seems narrowed to Dahorney, of Texas, and Brooks, of Missouri. Just which one it will be it is impossible now to tall, as the delegations of many States have not consulted on the matter, and will probably not do so until this morning, just before the convention. Dr. Brooks had the larger following at a late hour last night, though that condition may be changed to-day, or a new candidate may be proposed.

OPINIONS AND IDEAS.

One of the delegates is J. B. Gambrell, of Mississippi, father of the young man who, the editor of a prohibition paper in Jackson, in that State, was killed, about a year ago, for an ex pression of his views regarding the contest between the temperance and saloon interest. He says prohibition is making inroads into the dominant party of Mississippi, and is attracting New York city, an ex-confederate from the | the best class of colored people. He thinks that

it is only a question of time, and a short time at that, when the movement will be successful in assuming control of the State. In the trial of the murderer of his son, the Governor, himself in alliance with the saloon interest, did all that he could to free the criminal, and there was no hope of conviction or justice the way the courts were organized and run at the time. The trial and the tragedy have been the means of turning many men to the support of the antisaloon cause and many Democrate against the

Wants to Unite Reformers.

Mr. E. Evans, of Tonawanda, N. Y., who claims to be the original national reformer, is is attendance at the convention, not as a delegate, but by invitation. Mr. Evans says that since 1884 he has advocated the organization of all the reform elements of the Nation in one party, to be called the "National Reform party." He caused two conferences to be held last year, one at Buffalo and the other at Syracuse, N. Y. At Syracuse a platform of principles was adopted which took strong grounds in favor of the abo-lition of the liquor traffic, hence it embraces the whole Prohibition party in one plank.

The reformers hold that Prohibition as a party cognomen is too narrow for a great national arty, and that one under that name ought not to take up any other questions, for the reason that all other questions, such as the tariff, labor finance and other correlative questions, are reform questions, and not prohibition. Mr. Evans thinks that if the reformers will support him they will eventually destroy the Prohibition party, which, he says, had better begin to look to its laurels or it will be swamped just as the Liberty and Free-soil movement was de-

stroyed by the Republican party in '56 and '60. In Favor of Prohibition Only. George Christian, of Chicago, a delegate from Illinois, says that the men who are in charge of the convention so far this year are new hands and that those who were prominent in its management four years ago, with the exception of a few leaders, are standing back. On the matter of making a platform he thinks no issue is of any consequence in the eyes of the Prohibitionists. except the saloon question-that the tariff, which the Republican and Democratic parties were making so much over, was a matter of comparatively no importance. characterized it as a monetary issue which time would settle. The Prohibitionist o of the West, he said; do not agree with their brethren of the East on the money question The West, he thought, was almost in favor of at Pittsburg in the making of a platform. Mr. Christian is also a woman's suffragist, and he characterized Sam Small as a Prohibitionist who had hardly gotten out of his swaddling clothes, yet who wanted to dictate to old-time advocates what they ought to do.

Forming League Clubs. Last night, at 12 o'clock, about fifty of the young delegates, representing nearly all the States, met in the parlor of the Grand Hotel and organized a National Prohibition League. The organization is formed according to the plan upon which the Republican National League is organized. After discussing the various phases of the work the following officers

were elected: President-Tally Morgan, Scranton, Pa. Secretary-A. S. Pruitt, Kenney, Ill.

Both are newspaper men, and Mr. Morgan is resident of a State league which already exists n Pennsylvania. A general organizer is to be appointed, and a man to look after the work in each State is to be selected.

A Reformed Democrat. Mr. J. B. Cranfill, editor of Waco, Tex., Advance, one of the leading Prohibition papers of the South, bas been prominently mentioned as a candidate for Vice-president. It is found however, by his friends, that he is ineligible on account of his age, being too young a man for the office. Mr. Cranfill was originally a Democrat of the true Southern type, but has been for some time prominent in the prohibition movement. He has been running a paper in the interest of the cause for some time at a pecuniary loss to himself, but he says that it is one of the characteristics of the men engaged in prohibition to stick to a thing when they begin. He is one of the strongest men in the South in the party.

An Unsatisfactory Contest. The decision of the oratorical contest does not seem to have given as general satisfaction as at first was supposed. The general conviction with the majority of those who attended the exercises seems to have been that Indiana's representative was entitled to the victory. The markings of the judges showed one-ninth of 1 per cent. in favor of Mr. McCarty. It is understood that one of the judges was a personal friend of the winning contestant, and some of the friends of the other gentlemen who participated think he ought not to have consented to serve under the circumstances.

Changed His View. A prominent delegate who came to the con vention in favor of woman's suffrage says that his experience so far while here has changed his mind on that point. When he saw one of his fellow-delegates (a married man) miss his dinner while he talked with a pretty young lady and a vivacious widow from a neighboring State, he lost faith altogether in the movement to have the women take part in political conventions. He is convinced, so he says, that when such a time comes political assemblies will only be great match-making gatherings, and it will be necessary for wives to accompany husbands and husbands wives, in order to keep things straight. He believes that with women in a convention it would take a whole week to run the most ordinary one, and from this time on he is, as the Irishman said, "agin" the movement.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Little Things That Go to Make Up the Current of Events.

The first business before the convention this morning will be the selection of the new nation-The delegates hope to complete the business of the convention to-day and adjourn. If an ad-

journment cannot be reached in the afternoon, a night session will be held. Josiah Harris, of Paducah, Ky., says that the party will poll this year five votes in his State for every one it did four years ago. He esti-

mates the prohibition strength this year in Kentvcky at 40,000. He is most sanguine of the The Knights of Hope, of St. Louis, a uniformed organization of thirty members, are present at the convention. They are young men, and present a neat appearance in their uniform. Their captain is Carl F. Haefner; first lieutenant, E. L. Moone, and senior commander,

Hiram D. Moone. Sam Small says that the prohibition senti-ment in the South is spreading rapidly. The growth in the last four years has been marvelous. The majority of accessions, he says, are from the Democratic party, while the saloonmen are laboring to control the negro in their interest and base all their hope on him.

The spectacle of women sitting around and discussing political questions in hotel lobbies is a new one. There were yesterday quite a num-ber of ladies to be found at the different hotels conferring as to the business of the convention. Some were delegates, and others had come with their husbands, probably to see if they voted

right on the woman's suffrage question. The management of the convention, yesterday, resembled a woman's suffrage gathering very much in the way it was conducted. The chairman seemed to have no idea of how such a body ought to be run and the gentlemen promi pent on the floor were no better. The result was, it took about two hours to do the business that ought easily to have been transacted in one

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

At Lacrosse, Wis., five men were badly crushed, three fatally, by a heavy crib of lumber sliding on them. They were engaged in releasing a crib that had caught at the river's edge. Three who will die are Jacob Schultz, Ole Oleson and Mat Seman.

On Saturday a bar of silver bullion, valued at \$1,000, was stolen from the Wells-Fargo truck at Dagget depot, Cal., where it was carelessly left, with several others, for awo hours. Late on Tuesday night Geo. W. Bice, a mining engineer, was arrested at Barstow. The bullion, weighed over one hundred nounds, was found in his value.

Nelson Teater, a farmer, residing about three miles from Lancaster, Ky., was found dead in a pond of water. When raised a strong oder of chloroform issued from his mouth. Whether he committed suicide or met with foul play cannot be ascertained. Teater was to have been married next week to a young widow at Nichelasville. He was thought to be worth \$100,000, and was in the habit of carrying large sums of money upon his person. No maney was found upon upon his person. No meney was found upon

INDIANA AND ILLINOIS. Graduating Exercises of the Popils of the Rochester High-School. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

ROCHESTER, Ind., May 30. - The graduating ex ereises of the Rochester high-school took place at the Academy of Music last evening. The hall was at its best, and the stage was a profusion of flowers, fastefully arranged. The class of 188 was composed of five young ladies and one gentieman. At 8 o'clock they took their places, and after music and prayer Charles Sixteen age, stepped forward and delivere the salutatory, taking as a subject "Character. Everything passed off smoothly, and the follow ing themes were handled in a manner seldom equaled by classes of this age. "Foot-prints Ages," Lillian Mackey; "The Circle of Change Mary Kirtland: "Inspiration of Must." Lizzie Stanton; "When in Motion, to Push is Easy," Kitty Beecraft; valedictory, "Gather up the

Fragments," Emma Myer. The music was of a superior order, and everybody joins in the opinion that the entire programme was one not before surpassed in Rochester. The schools of Rochester were never in better condition, and especially are the high-er grades holding the students better than at any time in the history of the school

Paris High-School.

special to the Indiana out Journal. PARIS, Ill., May 30.—The fourteenth annual commencement exercises of the Paris high-school were held at the Presbyterian Church last even ing. Although tickets were given to a large number of people so that good seats could ! had by the friends of the graduates, the church was so crowded that a large number holding tickets' could not get to the doors. Orations were delivered by Orran L. Smith, E. K. Nelson and Walter C. Harvey, and essays by Lola M. Carver, Retta C. Davis, Emma E. Nelson, Ada A. Meyers, Nellie F. Hunter, Margaret O. Caldwell, Jessie Wiley, Cordelia B. Dunn and Mabel Lawson. A parody by Richard K. Shelledy and a poem by Cinthia A. Judson concluded the programme of the fourteen graduates.

Cut-Worms in Illinois. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 30. - The State Entomologist, Prof. S. A. Forbes, has written to Secretary Mills, of the Agricultural Board, that he finds cut-worms of various species more numerous this year throughout central and southern Illinois than he has ever known them before. The fact is due, doubtless, to the dry weather of the last three years. The root webworm is also especially abundant, and likely to join with the cut-worm in doing serious mischief when the corn is planted after grass. The same circumstances which have promoted the development of the cut-worm are likewise favorable to the increase of the army-worm.

Fatally Injured in a Runaway.

Special to the Indianapolis Journas. RICHMOND, May 30.—In a runaway in West Richmond, to-night, W. M. Thompson, formerly county treasurer, and a prominent business man, and his wife were thrown from their carriage. He receiving serious and she fatal in-

Indiana Notes.

Allen Wilkin, of Elkhart, a young man guilty of a criminal assault on Maggie Lynch a short time ago, has been sentenced to two years in prison for the crime.

Adam Horn, living near Wissel, Franklin county, dropped dead of heart disease on Tuesday. The deceased had always enjoyed good health, never being sick a day in his life. His age was about sixty years. He leaves a family in good circumstances.

While attending the funeral of William Meitler on Tuesday, at the residence of August Meitler, at the White-creek Church, west of Seymour, Mrs Adolph Smith, aged sixty-five years, dropped dead. Meitler was killed by ightning in Kansas, Saturday, and the sudden death at his funeral caused considerable ex-

Illipois Items. Judge Wilkins's election on Monday as Supreme Court judge will result in the appointment of Judge C. B. Smith, of Champaign, as one of the judges of the Appellate Court, as a

vacancy will occur. At Springfield, Tuesday, thirty-seven millers organized the Central Illinois Millers' Association, D. S. Shellabarger, of Decatur, president, to protect the milling interests in the territory in Illinois south of Peoria and north of Alton. E. D. Church, a miller of Sterling, with a synicate of Duluth, Minn., business men, are making arrangements to build a flouring-mill in the latter city with a daily capacity of 3,000 barrels. The necessary capital has been subscribed or

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM LEAGUE.

George W. Curtis Again Chosen President-Substance of the Resolutions Adopted.

NEW YORK, May 30. - At the annual meeting of the National Civil-service Reform League, to-day, George William Curtis, who presided, was reelected president for the coming year. In Mr. Curtis's speech of acceptance he called attention to the fact that on the night before he had spoken against a second presidential term, yet he now unflinchingly accepted that honor from the league for the seventh time. His excuse was that there was no patronage connected with

In the course of the business meeting which followed Mr. Curtis's address, Hon. Sherman S. Rogers said there was a crying want of civilservice reform in Buffalo. The branch of the league in that place was working steadfastly. Charles J. Bonaparte and John C. Rose spoke in a similar vein of Baltimore. Stuart Wood de-clared that the people of Philadelphia paid liberally for an irresponsible municipal government. Wm. D. Foulke spoke of Indiana. The meeting passed resolutions to the effect that the league congratulated the country on the profound interest awakened in civil-service reform, and encouragement was felt for the progress and prospects of the cause. In many instances, however, it must be acknowledged that the civil-service-reform law had been abused by the appointees of the administration, who were not in sympathy with it. The change in the un-

classified service, the resolutions continue, in the past year, had been so great as to forecast its practically complete partisan reconstruction by the close of the administration. It regarded the fact as the loss of a great opportunity by the President and a serious public misfortune. Neither the welfare of the service nor any public advantage whatever had been shown to demand so general a change, and it could be attributed to a partisan pressure for wholly parti-san objects, which the President had, unfortu-nately, not resisted. The disregard of the notori-ous and flagrant defiance of the executive circular of July 14, 1888, warning certain officers of the government against pernicious activity in polities, and the President's letter of Nov. 2, 887, advocating the choice of a particular candidate in a municipal election, seriously dis-credited the cause of reform and merited the public condemnation which they had received. The severe judgment of the public in these matters was a hopeful sign of reform. The enlist-ment of office-holders for the benefit of a faction was a perversion of the purposes of parties, and pernicious. The presidential term of four years was prolific of intrigue. The resolutions close with the recommendation of the adoption of the merit system of appointment to office in the penal, reformatory and educational institu-tions of the principal cities, and that the league extend its work of inquiry into the principles of candidates for office.

The Brewers' Convention.

St. Paul, May 30.-Nearly 500 delegates were present at the first business session of the twenty-eighth annual convention of the United States Brewers Association, held in Standard Hall this morning. It is said that of this pumber 140 represented an aggregate capital of \$55,-000,000. President Wm. Hamm, of the local association opened the session with a few words of welcome, to which President W. A. Miles, of the national association courteously responded before delivering his annual address. A nambefore delivering his annual address. A nam-ber of reports were presented and accepted.

The president announced the appointment of committees, the chairmen being as follows: On restrictive legislation, H. H. Reuter, Boston; contingencies, August Wilbein, Milwaukee; con-dolence, A. Reymann, Wheeling; nominations, G. J. Obermann, Milwaukee; on the president's ad-

dress, G. J. Obermann. Petitions were received and appropriately referred as follows: By Wm. Chandein, of Milwankee, concerning a law applying to Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, prohibiting brewers of other States from doing business there in their

Mr. Reymann, of West Virginia, asked for aid to meet the anti-brewing sentiment. Zeibold & Haberling, of Atchison, Kan., complained, in a lengthy document, of the persecut-ing methods adopted by the temperance people

of that city.

instructed to petition the general association for means to defray the expense of maintaining the position of the brewers of New York during the recent labor troubles, but that the delegation tion had decided to withdraw the application Lee Ebert, of Ironton, O., read an address claiming that the brewers had always stool by the government. He thought the government owed them protection, but it had failed to ell tend it. If more money was spent for the in struction of the country people, the decision of the ballot would be far different.

Nonsense About the Grants.

Nebraska State Journal. Some newspapers are talking about the fatality that attends the busicess ventures of the Grant family. It is all bosh. The business ventures of the Grant family have averaged up to the business ventures of the most of the families of the Union. In cases where young men are called upon to invest money that they have not themselves carned, the chances are about nine to one that when they are done they will have acquired valuable experience and that others who had the experience earlier have acquired the money. In this day and age of the world, as in all other days and ages of the world, about nine-tenths of the capitalists who go into business fail. The larger number of business successes are won by men who had so capital to start with: but built up a business by working hard and late every day to make up for their lack of capital. The Grants have done pretty well considering their exceptional disad-Vantages.

The Girls' Classical School.

The annual prize declamations by the pupils. in the advanced department of the Girls' Classical School will take place to-morrow evening at the English Lutheran Church. The contestants are Misses Demis Butler, Lucy Calkins, Florence Baker, Josephine Holman, Kate Wallick, Maud Clay, Mary Galvin, Florence Day, Kate Malott, Amelia Gaston and Anna Hasselman. Saturday, at 3:30 P. M., the examination and exhibition of the intermediate and primary classes in reading and voice culture will occur, at the same church. Monday afternoon the annual picnic of the advanced department will be given, and Tuesday, at 8 P. M., the reception by the senior class is to take place, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Sewall, 343 North Pennsylvania street. For Thursday, at 8 P. M., the reading o the senior essays, at the English Lutheran Church, corner Pennsylvania and Walnut streets, is announced, and on Friday, at 8 P. M., the public closing exercises will occur, at the

The Washington Correspondents.

Grand Opera-house.

The Washington correspondents who are to arrive here to morrow on their way to St. Louis will be entertained during their stay in the city by the Journal, Sentinel and News. A breakfast will be given the guests at the New Denison by the editors of the papers named and after that a drive around the city is to be enjoyed. The correspondents will leave before

A Woman Badly Hort, Matilda Murphy, a young woman living on South West street, came to the City Hospital, last night, suffering greatly from several bruises and cuts on the head. She said she had been assaulted by William Akers, who got mad at her over a trivial matter. Akers was hunted up and arrested on a charge of assault and bat-

A Boy's Skull Fractured. Roy Sites, seven years of age, while watching game of ball yesterday morning, at Brightwood, was hit by a bat which slipped from A. Negley's hands. He was struck on top of the head and his skull was fractured. Dr. Maraee was called and dressed the wound. The boy is doing as well as could be expected

Early-Closing Parade.

The Early-closing Association consented to the request of the furnishing stores to keep open of evenings this tweek, owing to the presence of so many strangers in the city. The parade of the early-closing and labor associations last night was a successful demonstration.

Released from Jail.

Morris Riley, who was sent to jail two months ago by Judge Sullivan, until he paid a fine in a paternity case, was released yesterday, the judge feeling satisfied that the accused was not financially able to pay the amount. He Gave Bond.

Wm. Bains, the merchant arrested in Good-

and on the charge of dealing in the \$5 counterfeit silver certificates, was released yesterday of \$10,000 bond. Friends of his at Goodland be came his sureties.

A Steele Picture Purchased.

The Indianapolis Literary Club has purchased for \$200, Mr. Steele's picture, "Village of Cavendish." It represents a view of the Black-river valley, Vermont.

A Famous Doctor

Once said that the secret of good health consisted in keeping the head cool, the feet warm, and the bowels open. Had this eminent physician lived in our day, and known the merits of Ayer's Pills as an aperient, he would certainly have recommended them, as so many of his distinguished successors are doing.

The celebrated Dr. Farnsworth, of Norwich, Conn., recommends Ayer's Pills as the best of all remedies for "Intermittent Fevers."

Dr. I. E. Fowler, of Bridgeport, Conn., says: "Ayer's Pills are highly and universally spoken of by the people about here. I make daily use of them in my practice."

.Dr. Mayhew, of New Bedford, Mass., says: "Having prescribed many thousands of Ayer's Pills, in my practice, I can unhesitatingly pronounce them the best cathartic in use." The Massachusetts State Assayer, Dr.

A. A. Hayes, certifies: "I have made a careful analysis of Ayer's Pills. They contain the active principles of well-known drugs, isolated from inert matter, which plan is, chemically speaking, of great importance to their usefulness. It insures activity, certainty, and uniformity of effect. Ayer's Pills contain no metallic or mineral substance, but the virtues of vegetable remedies in skillful combination."

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Assets Jan. 1, 1888, \$28,858,618.90.

SHIDELER, D. B., Manager, 3 and 4 Blackfor The Equitable Life Assurance Company, 5 cot company in the world. Henry Clausen, jr., chairman of the New York delegation, said his delegation had been